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MAY 81 E. V. SCHIDERSKI

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A corresponding atlas of global corange and cotidal maps is included to provide the reader with a quick general overview of the major tidal phenomena. The specifying hydrodynamical parameters of the model are listed along with quoted sources of empirical tide data, and significant tidal features are explained and discussed. The diurnal K_1 ocean tide is found to resemble qualitatively the semidiurnal M_2 and S_2 tides presented in Parts II and III of this report. However, major shifts of the positions of the amphidromes are apparent.

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FOREWORD

In Part I of this report (Schwiderski, 1978a), a combined hydrodynamical-empirical method was introduced to compute numerically harmonic partial tides in the world oceans with an accuracy of better than 5 cm, which is needed in various military and civil applications of today. In this report, the computed diurnal luni-solar declination tide (K_1) is displayed in an atlas of tabulated tidal charts and plotted corange and cotidal maps.

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ABSTRACT

In Part I (Schwiderski, 1978a) of this report, a unique hydrodynamical interpolation technique was introduced, extensively tested, and evaluated in order to compute partial global ocean tides in great detail and with a high degree of accuracy. This novel method has been applied to construct the diurnal luni-solar declination (K_1) ocean tide with a relative accuracy of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. The resulting tidal amplitudes and phases are tabulated on a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid system in an atlas of $42^\circ \times 71^\circ$ overlapping charts covering the whole oceanic globe. A corresponding atlas of global corange and cotidal maps is included to provide the reader with a quick general overview of the major tidal phenomena. The specifying hydrodynamical parameters of the model are listed along with quoted sources of empirical tide data, and significant tidal features are explained and discussed. The diurnal K_1 ocean tide is found to resemble qualitatively the semidiurnal M_2 and S_2 tides presented in Parts II, and III of this report. However, major shifts of the positions of the amphidromes are apparent.

I. INTRODUCTION

Part I of this report (Schwiderski, 1978a) introduced a unique combination of hydrodynamical and empirical methods to model detailed ocean tides with a relative component accuracy of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. This enormous accuracy is well above minimum requirements set by, for instance, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense (DoD) — to map the geoid at sea by satellite altimetry to within 10 cm. The following features of this unique hydrodynamical interpolation model made the achievement of this accuracy possible.

- a. A spherically graded $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid system is set up in connection with a corresponding $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ bathymetry to assure a sufficient resolution of all important tidal phenomena.
- b. The bathymetry of the gridwise, simply connected ocean basin is hydrodynamically defined (Schwiderski, 1978c) by appropriate modifications of earlier realistic depth data collections. The hydrodynamical redefinition was needed in order to model the well-known strong distortion and retardation effects of shallow continental shelves, narrow ocean ridges or island chains, and other significant bottom irregularities.
- c. The Boussinesq substitution of the turbulent Reynolds stresses is applied in the form of eddy dissipation with a novel physically meaningful eddy viscosity that depends linearly on the lateral grid-cell area and, hence, directly on the ocean depth.
- d. The linear law of bottom friction is introduced with a bottom-friction coefficient depending linearly on the bottom grid-cell area which is independent of the ocean depth. In boundary cells, the otherwise constant friction coefficient is subjected to an indirect cellwise adjustment in order to permit a consistent hydrodynamical interpolation (see h., below) of empirical tide data known from tide gauge stations at continental shores, islands, or other shallow-ocean bottom irregularities.
- e. The effects of the terrestrial tide and the oceanic tidal load are included as simple second-order approximations in the sense of Love and Accad and Pekeris (1978).
- f. The Hansen-Zahel (Zahel, 1970 and 1977; Estes, 1977) finite differencing technique is modified by a new differencing scheme in time which improved decay, dispersion, and stability characteristics of the numerical procedure and facilitates the simple indirect adjustment of the bottom-friction coefficient in the hydrodynamical interpolation technique (see d. and h.).
- g. At land-ocean cell walls, the conditions of no-flow across and free-slip along the boundaries are enforced. The no-flow condition is subsequently relaxed by allowing controlled periodic inflows and outflows over the mathematically assumed boundaries. This allowance redefines indirectly more realistic shorelines in order to further improve the consistency of the hydrodynamical interpolation of empirical data (see d. and h.).

h. A unique hydrodynamical interpolation technique is introduced which incorporates into the theoretical model empirical tidal constants collected from over 2 000 tide-gauge stations around the world in a hydrodynamically consistent fashion (see d., f., and g., above).

i. A new higher order approximation of Arctic Ocean tides is used, that is described in Schwiderski (1981b).

With these features, the new model was successfully applied to chart the semidiurnal principal lunar (M_2) ocean tide with the desired accuracy. The technique and accuracy of the model were extensively described and discussed in Part I of this report as well as in subsequent publications and symposia presentations by the author (Schwiderski 1978a, b; 1979a, b, c, d, e; and 1980).

The same hydrodynamical interpolation technique has been applied to chart the diurnal luni-solar declination ocean (K_1) tide with the same relative accuracy as M_2 . Again, it must be emphasized that the enormous accuracy achieved over all open ocean regions diminishes somewhat near coastal areas where known empirical data are marginal in quantity and/or quality.

A complete listing of all sources of empirical ocean tide data, which were interpolated into the K_1 tidal charts, is presented in Appendix A. In the meantime, Section 2 of this report lists the significant hydrodynamical input parameters that specified the constructed K_1 ocean tide. The major features of the global K_1 tide are discussed in Section 3. A complete numerical display is presented in Appendix A where all tidal amplitudes and phases are gridwise tabulated in map-like charts. Corange (equi-amplitude) and cotidal (equi-phase) maps of the K_1 ocean tide are plotted in Appendix B.

2. K_1 OCEAN-TIDE PARAMETERS

The astronomical diurnal luni-solar declination (K_1) equilibrium tide η (or tide-generating potential $G\eta$; see Schwiderski, 1978a) at the geographical point (λ, ϕ) and instant (Y, D, t) is determined by

$$\eta = K \sin 2\phi \cos(\sigma t + X + \lambda) \quad (1)$$

where

$G = 9.81$ m/sec² earth gravity acceleration

λ = longitude (east in rad)

ϕ = latitude (north in rad)

$Y (\geq 1975)$ = year number

D = day number of year Y ($D = 1$ for January 1)

t = universal standard time of day D (in sec)

$K = 0.141\ 565$ m = K_1 equilibrium tide amplitude

$\sigma = 0.72921 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec⁻¹ = K_1 tide frequency

$X = \pi(h_O + 90)/180 = K_1$ astronomical argument (in rad)

$h_O = \begin{cases} = 279.696\ 68 + 36\ 000.768\ 930\ 485T + 3.03 \cdot 10^{-4} T^2 \\ = \text{mean longitude of the sun relative to Greenwich midnight of day } D \text{ (in deg)} \end{cases}$

$T = [27\ 392.500\ 528 + 1.000\ 000\ 035\ 6\bar{D}]/36\ 525$

$\bar{D} = D + 365(Y - 1975) + \text{Int}[(Y - 1973)/4]$

$\text{Int}[x] = \text{integral part of } x$

The corresponding instantaneous ocean partial tide (Schwiderski, 1978a) is determined by

$$\xi = \xi \cos(\sigma t + X - \delta), \quad (2)$$

where the local harmonic constants

$\xi = \xi(\lambda, \phi) = K_1$ ocean tide amplitude (in m)

and

$\delta = \delta(\lambda, \phi) = K_1$ ocean tide Greenwich phase (in rad)

must be determined, say, by linear interpolation in the tidal charts of Appendix A.

A simple second-order approximation in the sense of Love and Accad and Pekeris (see Part I, Schwiderski, 1978a, 1979c, and 1980; and Accad and Pekeris, 1978) yields

$$\xi^e \approx 0.612\eta \text{ and } \xi^{eo} \approx -0.0667\xi, \quad (3)$$

i.e., the corresponding terrestrial tide ξ^e and the earth dip ξ^{eo} (yielding) under the oceanic tidal load ξ , respectively. A more elaborate and probably slightly more accurate earth dip ξ^{eo} may be computed by using Farrell's Green function (see Farrell, 1972 and 1973; and Schwiderski, 1980). In linear superposition, one finds the corresponding instantaneous geocentric partial K_1 tide:

$$\xi^g = \xi + \xi^e + \xi^{eo}. \quad (4)$$

A detailed description of the hydrodynamical-empirical model to compute the ocean tidal amplitudes ξ and phases δ (listed in Appendix A) was given in Schwiderski (1978a, 1979c, d, and 1980). In particular, all model input parameters such as the dimensionless eddy coefficient ϵ (Eq's. 103 and 123), the bottom-friction parameter b (Eq's. 4a and b), and the differencing parameters κ and $\bar{\kappa}$ (Eq's. 64 and 72) were all specified in Schwiderski (1978a) (referenced equations). These parameters were determined for M_2 by extensive trial-and-error computations and remained unchanged for the construction of K_1 .

In the computation of the K_1 tide model, the following mode-dependent parameters were used (see referenced equations in Schwiderski, 1978a):

- a. The time step Δt (Eq's. 64, 123)

$$\Delta t = 179.5089 \text{ sec} \quad (5)$$

- b. The hydrodynamical interpolation control limits, k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 (Eq's. 88, 89, 94, 97, and 99) were partly changed to:

$$k_1 = 0.025, k_2 = 0.040, k_3 = 0.5. \quad (6)$$

It may be noted that the "best" fit to the interpolated empirical tide data required a considerable reduction of the most significant control parameter k_1 from the semidiurnal M_2 and S_2 (see Parts II and III) value of $k_1 = 0.045$ to the diurnal K_1 value of $k_1 = 0.025$. A reduction of this sort was anticipated because the empirical and computed tide data of all semidiurnal tides display generally considerably rougher distortions and retardations near boundaries than the diurnal tides. Evidently, during the longer time period the diurnal tides are less turbulent and, hence, produce less turbulent bottom friction which is reflected in the reduced value of k_1 (see Part I).

3. K₁ OCEAN-TIDE FEATURES

The entire constructed K₁ ocean tide is gridwise displayed in map-like amplitude and phase tables in Appendix A. The 42° x 71° charts cover the whole globe north of colatitude 169° (Antarctica) in three zones: a northern zone N from 0° to 71° colatitude, a middle zone M from 48° to 118° colatitude, and a southern zone S from 98° to 168° colatitude. The overlapping geographical areas of the tidal charts have been chosen to provide a worldwide coverage for special applications and to allow the reader to scan the large amplitude and phase charts together in order to evaluate their quality and visualize the important tidal features. In addition, a generally superficial overview of some tidal features can be recognized by inspecting the more schematically plotted corange and cotidal maps provided in Appendix B.

For an easy evaluation of the tidal charts in Appendix A, all hydrodynamically interpolated empirical tidal amplitudes and phases have been visibly marked by subbars for all shore data and subbrackets for all near-shore deep-sea input constants. Furthermore, the charts display the approximate locations of distant off-shore deep-sea stations by subtides under the computed amplitude and phase data. The corresponding empirical data, which were excluded from hydrodynamical interpolation (see Sect. 1 and Schwiderski, 1978a, 1979d, and 1980), are listed and compared with the modeled data in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Finally, the approximate geographical locations of the important amphidromic points of zero amplitudes are marked by a circled \otimes .

The tidal charts and maps permit the viewer to follow the tidal waves, that is the high water fronts (crests), in forward (or backward) direction, for instance, on their rotation around the amphidromic points. In the tidal phase charts of Appendix A, it is best to start from the prominently visible 0° = 360° or 100° cotidal lines. Since the Greenwich phases specify the time lags (in degrees: 15° ≈ 1 hour) of the tidal crests relative to the cresting time of the corresponding equilibrium tide along Greenwich meridian, one gathers a vivid impression of the significant global and local tidal phenomena.

By following the tidal waves on their periodic rotations, one finds these waves passing through the specially marked stations in empirically correct time and with the correct height. In fact, all over the globe over 2 000 tidal phases and 2 000 amplitudes are coherently integrated. This is particularly impressive for the charts of the Pacific Ocean, where the empirical data from so many clustered and scattered island stations fit smoothly into the surrounding computed tides. From the smoothness features of erratically interpolated tidal data (see Parts I and II), one concludes that this result is not an artifact of the interpolation applied but constitutes a vivid manifestation of the excellent compatibility of both the empirical and hydrodynamical procedures combined.

On the basis of this observation, it can again (see Schwiderski, 1978a, b; 1979a, b, d, e; 1980, and 1981a) be estimated that the K₁ tidal charts permit a tide prediction with a uniform accuracy relative to M₂ of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. Naturally, near rough ocean basin reliefs (e.g., Arctic and Antarctic shores), where empirical tide (and depth) data are

marginal in quality and quantity, a somewhat lesser accuracy must be expected. The estimated accuracy of the computed K_1 tide is, of course, fully validated by all 32 empirical tide data from distant off-shore deep-sea tide gauge stations, which are listed along with the computed data in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The differences (not necessarily errors) range from 0 to 3 cm in amplitudes and 0° to 15° (1 hour) in phases and thus verify the estimated prediction accuracy.

Table 1. North Atlantic Ocean Deep-Sea Empirical and Modeled K_1 Tides

LONG W	LAT N	EMP ξ	MOD ξ	$\Delta\xi$	EMP δ	MOD δ	$\Delta\delta$	IAPSO NR	SOURCES
13°51'	58°16'	9	8	-1	139	137	-2	1.1.37	C
24°43'	62°50'	12	10	-2	136	138	+2	1.1.29	C
28°46'	60°12'	11	10	-1	137	141	+4	1.1.30	C
29°58'	57°01'	10	9	-1	140	142	+2	1.1.31	C
30°10'	53°39'	9	7	-2	136	139	+3	1.1.32	C
25°06'	53°31'	6	7	+1	151	136	-15	1.1.33	C
20°00'	53°39'	8	7	-1	145	132	-13	1.1.34	C
28°11'	48°45'	6	5	-1	119	122	+3	1.1.38	C
28°09'	45°21'	5	5	0	107	112	+5	1.1.39	C
27°57'	41°25'	4	4	0	94	93	-1	1.1.40	C
20°05'	37°09'	5	5	0	67	65	-2	1.1.41	C
14°15'	36°41'	6	6	0	61	55	-6	1.1.42	C
<hr/>									
75°38'	32°42'	10	10	0	185	189	+4	1.2. 3	C, M
76°25'	30°26'	10	9	-1	190	195	+5	1.2.11	C, P
76°48'	28°27'	9	9	0	195	201	+6	1.2.15	C
76°47'	28°01'	9	9	0	196	201	+5	1.2.14	C
67°32'	28°14'	8	7	-1	194	198	+4	1.2. 5	C, Z
69°45'	28°08'	8	7	-1	195	198	+3	1.2. 4	C, Z
69°40'	27°59'	8	7	-1	193	201	+8	1.2. 8	C, Z
69°40'	27°58'	8	7	-1	195	201	+6	1.2. 7	C, Z
69°20'	26°28'	8	7	-1	197	204	+7	1.2.10	C, Z
69°19'	26°27'	8	7	-1	200	204	+4	1.2. 9	C, Z

ξ = Amplitudes (cm)

δ = Greenwich Phases (deg)

IAPSO = Int. Assoc. for the Phys. Soci. of the Oceans

C = Cartwright et al. (1979)

M = Motjeld (1975)

P = Person (1975)

Z = Zetler et al. (1975)

Table 2. Northeastern Pacific Ocean Deep-Sea Empirical and Modeled K_1 Tides

LONG W LAT N	EMP ξ	MOD ξ	$\Delta\xi$	EMP δ	MOD δ	$\Delta\delta$	IAPSO NR	SOURCES	
144°22'	56°08'	44	44	0	266	268	+2	2.1.17	C
135°38'	53°19'	43	44	+1	257	259	+2	2.1.16	C
132°47'	49°35'	43	42	-1	249	250	+1	2.1.15	C
145°00'	34°00'	26	24	-2	224	238	+14	2.1. 9	C, I
145°00'	34°00'	27	24	-3	242	238	-4	-	I
124°26'	27°45'	30	28	-2	213	213	0	2.1.13	C, M
129°01'	24°47'	26	25	-1	222	217	-5	2.1.10	C, M

ξ = Amplitudes (cm)

δ = Greenwich Phases (deg)

IAPSO = Int. Assoc. for the Phys. Sci. of the Oceans

C = Cartwright et al. (1979)

I = Irish et al. (1971)

M = Munk et al. (1970)

Table 3. Southeast Indian Ocean Deep-Sea Empirical and Modeled K_1 Tides

LONG E LAT S	EMP ξ	MOD ξ	$\Delta\xi$	EMP δ	MOD δ	$\Delta\delta$	IAPSO NR	SOURCES	
132°01'	37°01'	18	17	-1	231	236	+5	4.1. 1	C, IS
132°09'	50°02'	13	13	0	232	239	+7	4.1. 2	C, IS
132°07'	60°01'	18	19	+1	223	231	+8	4.1. 3	C, IS

ξ = Amplitudes (cm)

δ = Greenwich Phases (deg)

IAPSO = Int. Assoc. for the Phys. Sci. of the Oceans

C = Cartwright et al. (1979)

IS = Irish and Snodgrass (1972)

Nevertheless, three deep-sea stations with somewhat marginal empirical tide data may be pointed out, in order to illustrate the accuracy of the empirical and, hence, computed data. For the same Pacific JOSIE II station the original publication by Irish et al. (1971) lists two phase values $\delta = 224^\circ$ (Cartwright et al. 1979, IAPSO NR 2.1.9) and $\delta = 242^\circ$ for the K_1 partial tide. According to the original paper both values were derived by response analysis from the same recorded time sequence. However, the two data were computed with their 18° discrepancy by using different references (convolution functions). The independently computed phase of $\delta = 238^\circ$

lies clearly between both empirical values but is distinctly closer to the higher datum. Since the lower datum apparently has been preferred by Cartwright et al. (1971), the author attempted to enforce the lower phase by hydrodynamical interpolation. The physically unjustified interpolation (see Sect. 1 d. and h.) was abandoned, when the computer experiments generated an almost un-effected surrounding tide and so rejected the lower phase value.

For the two Atlantic stations with IAPSO reference numbers 1.1.33 and 1.1.34 Cartwright et al. (1979) lists K_1 phases which differ by 13° to 15° from the computed phases (see Table 1). Though the tides are rather low in amplitude, the mentioned differences are distinctly larger than all others of the same area. Therefore, with the same computer experiments mentioned above for the Pacific station the author attempted to enforce also the anomalous empirical K_1 phases by hydrodynamical interpolation. These attempts failed also and were abandoned. Now, if one follows the almost plane K_1 tidal wave forward and backward from the distinctly visible 100° cotidal (equi-phase) line (see Table 9N in Appendix A), one finds the wave passing properly through all other tide gauge stations of this area. Hence, in order to pass also through the two stations in question in empirical time, the tide wave must suffer some anomalous retardation in the vicinity of these stations. The same anomalous retardation is also directly visible from all Atlantic stations on the 53° latitude line listed in Cartwright et al. (1979, IAPSO NR's 1.1.32 to 1.1.36). Yet, the depth data at and around the two stations fail to provide a physical cause for the empirically determined retardation. Moreover, the tidal waves of the other diurnal and semidiurnal constituents except P_1 , which are all quite similar in shape for this area (see Schwiderski 1979b and Cartwright et al. 1979), do not exhibit any symptoms of an analog retardation. The slightly anomalous K_1 and P_1 phases at the two Atlantic stations can probably be attributed to the distant Reykjavik reference station used in the response analysis of these two components with very close periods (Schwiderski 1978a).

From the tidal charts and maps in Appendixes A and B, one concludes that the tidal waves of the diurnal K_1 ocean tide rotate also around amphidromic points qualitatively similar to those tidal waves of the semidiurnal species M_2 and S_2 (see Parts II and III). There exist strong and weak amphidromes and the pairwise rotations may be compatible or incompatible. However, the distribution of the amphidromes displays considerable shifts in position. As was already mentioned in Section 2, the distortions and retardations caused by boundary and bottom irregularities are generally considerably subdued for the diurnal K_1 tide when compared to the rougher semidiurnal tides as M_2 and S_2 in Parts II and III.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The hydrodynamical interpolation technique has been applied to construct the diurnal luni-solar declination tide (K_1) with a relative accuracy of better than 5 cm anywhere in the open oceans. The constructed tide is displayed by tabulated charts in Appendix A and by corange and cotidal maps in Appendix B. The major features of the K_1 tide are discussed in Section 3. A comparison with the earlier computed semidiurnal M_2 and S_2 tide models reveals qualitative similarities. However, the distribution and shape of the amphidromic rotations displays considerable variations.

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APPENDIX A

**ATLAS OF $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDE
AND PHASE CHARTS FOR $42^{\circ} \times 71^{\circ}$ AREAS**

APPENDIX A

ATLAS OF $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDE AND PHASE CHARTS FOR $42^\circ \times 71^\circ$ AREAS

1. GUIDE TO TIDAL CHARTS

M	= m: Longitude Number
N	= n: Colatitude Number
λ_m	= $(m - 0.5)^\circ$: Geographical Longitude East
θ_n	= $(n - 0.5)^\circ$: Geographical Colatitude
$\xi_{m,n}$	= $\xi(\lambda_m, \theta_n)$: Amplitude (in cm)
$\delta_{m,n}$	= $\delta(\lambda_m, \theta_n)$: Greenwich Phases (in deg.; $15^\circ \approx 1$ h)
\odot	= Amphidromic Points
-	= Subbars Mark Empirical Input Data at Shore Stations
[]	= Subbrackets Mark Empirical Input Data at Near-Shore Deep-Sea Stations
\sim	= Subtildes Mark Approximately Distant Offshore Deep-Sea Stations with Excluded Empirical Tide Data Listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3

2. SOURCES OF EMPIRICAL TIDE DATA

Publications:

National Ocean Survey (1942), British Admiralty (1977), International Hydrographic Bureau (1978), Defant (1961), Miyazaki et al. (1967), Nowroozi et al. (1969), Munk et al. (1970), Zahel (1970), Irish et al. (1971), Irish and Snodgrass (1972), Nowroozi (1972), Luther and Wunsch (1975), Moljeld (1975), Pearson (1975), Zetler et al. (1975), Cartwright et al. (1979), and Pugh (1979).

Private Communications:

D. C. Simpson (1977), National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Maryland; S. K. Gill and D. L. Porter (1978), National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Maryland; K. Wyrtki (1978), University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, and D. E. Cartwright and D. Pugh (1978), Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Bidston Observatory, U.K.

TABLE 1 NT $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM.)

TABLE 1: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

N	358	359	360	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	328	326	328	326	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326					
2	339	339	339	339	337	336	336	335	335	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333				
3	348	348	347	347	346	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345					
4	356	355	354	353	353	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351						
5	360	359	358	356	356	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354						
6	5	4	2	1	359	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356						
7	11	9	6	4	360	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359						
8	22	20	17	14	11	8	5	3	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358					
9	34	31	26	21	16	8	5	3	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356					
10	49	49	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34								
11	77	95	129	163	196	216	226	236	246	256	266	276	286	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296						
12	99	111	130	150	169	184	194	203	213	218	223	229	234	239	244	249	254	259	264	269	274	279	284	289	294	299	304	309	314	319	324	329	334	339	344							
13	116	126	140	156	168	180	190	196	206	213	218	224	230	236	242	248	254	260	266	272	278	284	290	296	302	308	314	319	324	329	334	339	344	349	354							
14	129	135	147	158	169	179	189	196	206	215	221	227	233	239	245	251	257	263	269	275	281	287	293	299	305	311	317	323	329	334	339	344	349	354								
15	132	141	149	159	170	180	189	196	203	212	219	224	230	236	242	248	254	260	266	272	278	284	290	296	302	308	314	319	324	329	334	339	344	349	354							
16	131	138	146	155	164	174	182	190	197	203	208	212	216	218	221	224	228	232	236	241	247	250	257	263	269	274	278	284	288	292	296	300	304	308	312	316	320					
17	127	135	142	151	160	169	178	186	193	199	204	208	212	215	218	220	223	226	229	232	236	241	245	249	253	257	260	264	268	271	275	278	282	286	290	294	298	302				
18	127	134	142	151	160	168	176	184	191	196	201	206	210	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	231	234	237	242	246	251	255	259	263	267	270	274	278	282	286	290					
19	129	136	144	152	160	166	175	182	188	193	198	203	208	213	218	223	228	233	238	243	248	253	258	263	268	273	278	282	286	290	294	298	302	306	310	314	318	322				
20	132	138	145	151	158	165	171	177	182	187	191	196	199	202	204	207	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208						
21	135	146	151	156	160	165	172	178	184	188	191	195	197	199	201	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202						
22	138	143	147	152	156	162	166	170	174	177	179	180	184	187	187	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189						
23	140	145	149	154	158	161	164	167	169	172	174	177	179	181	183	185	187	189	191	193	195	197	199	201	203	205	207	209	211	213	215	217	219	221	223	225						
24	142	147	151	156	160	164	168	172	176	179	182	185	188	190	193	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236						
25	144	148	153	157	162	166	170	174	178	182	186	190	194	197	200	203	206	209	212	215	218	221	224	227	230	233	236	239	242	245	248	251	254	257	260							
26	145	149	154	158	162	166	170	174	178	182	186	190	194	197	200	203	206	209	212	215	218	221	224	227	230	233	236	239	242	245	248	251	254	257	260							
27	147	151	155	159	162	165	168	171	175	179	183	187	191	195	198	201	204	207	210	213	216	219	222	225	228	231	234	237	240	243	246	249	252	255	258							
28	150	154	158	162	165	168	172	176	180	184	188	192	196	199	202	205	208	211	214	217	220	223	226	229	232	235	238	241	244	247	250	253	256	259	262							
29	154	155	159	163	167	171	175	179	183	187	191	195	199	202	206	209	212	216	219	223	226	229	232	235	238	241	244	247	250	253	256	259	262	265	268							
30	155	162	165	168	171	175	179	183	187	191	195	199	202	206	209	212	216	219	223	226	229	232	235	238	241	244	247	250	253	256	259	262	265	268	271							
31	155	163	167	171	175	179	183	187	191	195	199	202	206	209	212	216	219	223	226	229	232	235	238	241	244	247	250	253	256	259	262	265	268	271	274							
32	179	181	185	189	191	195	197	199	201	203	205	207	209	211	213	215	217	219	221	223	225	227	229	231	233	235	237	239	241	243	245	247	249	251	253							
33	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274						
34	214	221	229	235	249	254	260	266	271	276	281	286	291	296	301	306	311	316	321	326	331	336	341	346	351	356	361	366	371	376	381	386	391	396	401	406						
35	235	243	257	271	285	298	303	309	314	319	324	329	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450						
36	256	257	273	289	298	306																																				

TABLE 2 At $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

CENTRAL USSA

	INDIA			PAKISTAN			WESTERN INDIA		
	35	34	36	34	32	30	28	31	40
64	35	34	36	34	32	30	28	31	40
65	36	35	36	35	35	35	35	36	41
66	37	36	37	36	35	35	35	36	42
67	37	36	37	36	35	35	35	37	39
68	37	36	37	36	35	35	35	36	37
69	39	36	36	36	35	35	35	36	36
70	39	36	36	35	35	35	35	36	36
71	39	36	36	35	35	35	35	35	36

TABLE 2N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

CENTRAL U.S.S.R.

	IRAN	PAKISTAN	WESTERN INDIA
343	348	350	63
64	346	350	64
65	342	342	65
66	342	342	66
67	342	342	67
68	342	342	68
69	342	342	69
70	342	342	70
71	342	342	71

TABLE 3N: $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

	SOUTHERN CHINA						29
	76	80	67	37	36	35	32
BANGLADESH	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.9
	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.9
	4..	4..	4..	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.6

	<i>EASTERN INDIA</i>	
67		
68		
69		
70		
71		

TABLE 3: K_1 TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

SIBERIAN USSR

TABLE 4N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

EASTERN SIBERIAN USSR

TABLE 4 AND FIGURE 1. OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES (°(DEG))

TABLE 5N: 1 x 1 K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 5: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

WESTERN SIBERIAN USSR

ASKA USA

TABLE 6N: $1 \times 1^{\circ}$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

ALASKA

三

NORTHWESTERN CANADA

TABLE 6: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

ALASKA

三

NORTHWESTERN CANADA

WESTERN USA

22

TABLE 7N. 1 $\times 1^{\circ}$ K, OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 7N. $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 8N: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 8: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 9N: 1×1 K_1 OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 9: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 1M: $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ K- OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES & (CM)

TABLE 1M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 2M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 2M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 3M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121																																																	
BANGLADESH	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	
EASTERN INDIA	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121				
SRI LANKA	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
SOUTHEAST ASIA	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
SOUTHEAST CHINA	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121											
NORTHWESTERN AUSTRALIA	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121											

TABLE 3M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 4M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

TABLE 4M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

N	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
48																																										
49																																										
50																																										
51																																										
52	EASTERN CHINA	224	212	207	186	153	253	229	189	174	145	123	117	102	96	90	82	78	74	70	66	61	52	45	39	34	28	23	21	20	19	18	16	15	13	11	9	7	5	2		
53	GULF OF CHINA	261	253	247	241	237	236	235	229	219	190	173	151	137	123	116	92	81	70	61	53	45	39	34	28	23	21	20	19	18	16	15	13	11	9	7	5	2				
54	SEA OF JAPAN	203	182	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171			
55	SOUTHERN JAPAN	10	29	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
56	MANPOS	42	27	36	38	37	36	35	34	33	31	30	29	28	27	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
57	KOREA	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
58	TAIWAN	78	95	92	87	83	81	78	76	74	72	69	63	60	58	57	56	55	54	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	
59	PHILIPPINES	116	105	99	95	91	88	86	84	82	80	78	75	73	71	69	66	63	62	60	57	52	49	45	42	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25		
60	CELEBES	121	122	103	101	94	92	85	81	79	77	75	73	71	70	68	67	65	63	62	60	57	54	52	49	46	43	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27		
61	SUMSEA	157	106	101	98	95	91	89	85	80	78	76	73	71	70	69	68	66	64	62	60	57	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	
62	SUMSEA	164	162	161	160	159	158	157	156	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128					
63	SUMSEA	166	156	152	150	149	148	147	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118					
64	SUMSEA	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160	159	158	157	156	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139						
65	SUMSEA	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160	159	158						
66	SUMSEA	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230					
67	SUMSEA	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160				
68	SUMSEA	197	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160			
69	SUMSEA	198	197	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160		
70	SUMSEA	199	198	197	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160	
71	SUMSEA	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
72	SUMSEA	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	
73	SUMSEA	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240		
74	SUMSEA	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240			
75	SUMSEA	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240				
76	SUMSEA	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240					
77	SUMSEA	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240						
78	SUMSEA	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240							
79	SUMSEA	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240								
80	SUMSEA	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240									
81	SUMSEA	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240										
82	SUMSEA	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240											
83	SUMSEA	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231																					

TABLE EM: 10×10^6 K-OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

TABLE 5M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201																
K_1	48	1	135	397	325	350	348	346	344	341	339	337	335	333	331	329	326	324	322	319	317	314	312	310	307	305	303	300	298	296	293	291	289	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
46	2	360	356	336	353	353	351	345	347	342	340	339	335	332	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270																
45	2	1	356	377	357	354	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
50	2	1	360	366	356	355	355	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270														
51	3	1	360	366	356	355	355	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270														
52	4	2	360	358	356	355	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
53	5	3	1	359	357	354	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
54	6	4	2	360	358	356	355	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270														
55	6	3	1	359	357	354	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
56	7	5	1	358	355	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270																
57	12	6	7	5	3	1	357	354	352	350	347	345	342	340	339	335	333	330	328	325	323	320	317	315	313	311	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270													
58	14	12	10	8	5	3	260	337	334	332	330	328	326	324	322	320	318	316	314	312	310	308	306	304	302	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270																		
59	17	15	12	11	8	5	260	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270																		
60	20	16	14	12	9	5	260	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270																		
61	23	22	20	18	15	13	10	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
62	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270															
63	29	27	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270													
64	32	31	29	27	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270											
65	35	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270									
66	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270								
67	40	39	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270							
68	43	42	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270					
69	46	45	43	41	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270			
70	48	47	45	43	42	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270		
71	50	49	47	45	43	42	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270	
72	53	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272	270
73	55	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	14	12	8	5	259	336	333	331	329	327	325	323	321	319	317	315	313	311	309	307	305	303	301	299	297	294	292	290	287	285	283	281	279	277	275	274	272</td

TABLE 6M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 6M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 7M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

NH 23.9 24.0 24.1 24.2 24.3 24.4 24.5 24.6 24.7 24.8 24.9 25.0 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280

SOUTHERN VISA

TABLE 7M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K. OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (PEG)

TABLE 8M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K-OCNEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

TABLE 8M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

TABLE 9M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 9M: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 1S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K_1 OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ζ (CM)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 1S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES Ø (DEG)

TABLE 2S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 2S: $10^{\circ} \times 10^{\circ}$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

W	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80					
N	98	356	356	357	358	359	360	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
99	351	359	356	357	358	359	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
100	351	356	356	357	358	359	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
101	351	356	356	357	358	359	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
102	351	356	356	357	358	359	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
103	351	356	356	357	358	359	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40			
104	351	356	356	357	358	359	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
105	351	356	356	357	358	359	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					
106	351	356	356	357	358	359	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
107	351	356	356	357	358	359	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40							
108	351	356	356	357	358	359	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40								
109	351	356	356	357	358	359	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40									
110	351	356	356	357	358	359	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40										
111	351	356	356	357	358	359	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40											
112	351	356	356	357	358	359	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40												
113	351	356	356	357	358	359	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40													
114	351	356	356	357	358	359	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40														
115	351	356	356	357	358	359	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40															
116	351	356	356	357	358	359	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																
117	351	356	356	357	358	359	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																	
118	351	356	356	357	358	359	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																		
119	351	356	356	357	358	359	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																			
120	351	356	356	357	358	359	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																				
121	351	356	356	357	358	359	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																					
122	351	356	356	357	358	359	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																						
123	351	356	356	357	358	359	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																							
124	351	356	356	357	358	359	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																								
125	351	356	356	357	358	359	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																									
126	351	356	356	357	358	359	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																										
127	351	356	356	357	358	359	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																											
128	351	356	356	357	358	359	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																												
129	351	356	356	357	358	359	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																													
130	351	356	356	357	358	359	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																														
131	351	356	356	357	358	359	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																															
132	351	356	356	357	358	359	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																
133	351	356	356	357	358	359	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																	
134	351	356	356	357	358	359	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																		
135	351	356	356	357	358	359	35	36	37	38	39	40																																			
136	351	356	356	357	358	359	36	37	38	39	40																																				
137	351	356	356	357	358	359	37	38	39	40																																					
138	351	356	356	357	358	359	38	39	40																																						
139	351	356	356	357	358	359	39	40																																							
140	351	356	356	357	358	359	40																																								
141	351	356	356	357	358	359	41																																								
142	351	356	356	357	358	359	42																																								
143	351	356	356	357	358	359	43																																								
144	351	356	356	357	358	359	44																																								
145	351	356	356	357	358	359	45																																								
146	351	356	356	357	358	359	46																																								
147	351	356	356	357	358	359	47																																								
148	351	356	356	357	358	359	48																																								
149	351	356	356	357	358	359	49																																								
150	351	356	356	357	358	359	50																																								
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156	351	356	356	357	358	359	56																																								
157	351	356	356</td																																												

TABLE 3S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K_i OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

ANTARCTICA

TABLE 3S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K-OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES (DEG)

TABLE 4S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

CENTRAL EASTERN AUSTRALIA

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TABLE 4S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K₁ OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

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TABLE 5S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K. OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES & (CM)

TABLE 5S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K. OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

TABLE 6S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K- OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES (CM)

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TABLE 6S: $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ K-OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

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TABLE 7E: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K-OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDE (CM)

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TABLE 7S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K-OCEAN TYPE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

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TABLE 8S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ K_1$ OCEAN TIDE AMPLITUDES ξ (CM)

TABLE 8S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K-OCNEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (PSEG)

TABLE 9S: $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ K. OCEAN TIDE GREENWICH PHASES δ (DEG)

APPENDIX B

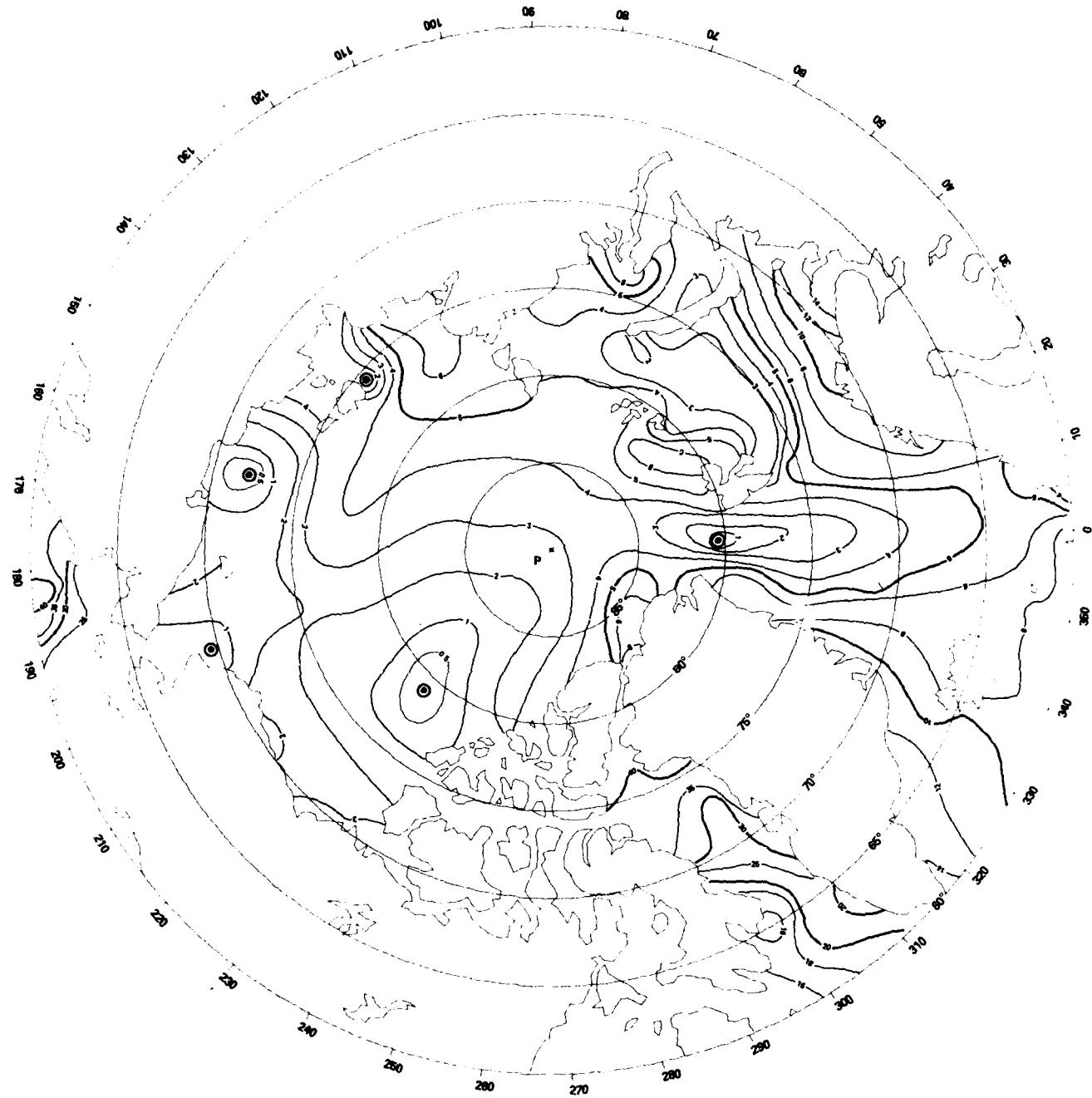
**ATLAS OF GLOBAL K₁ OCEAN TIDE
CORANGE AND COTIDAL MAPS**

APPENDIX B

ATLAS OF CORANGE AND COTIDAL MAPS OF THE K₁ OCEAN TIDE

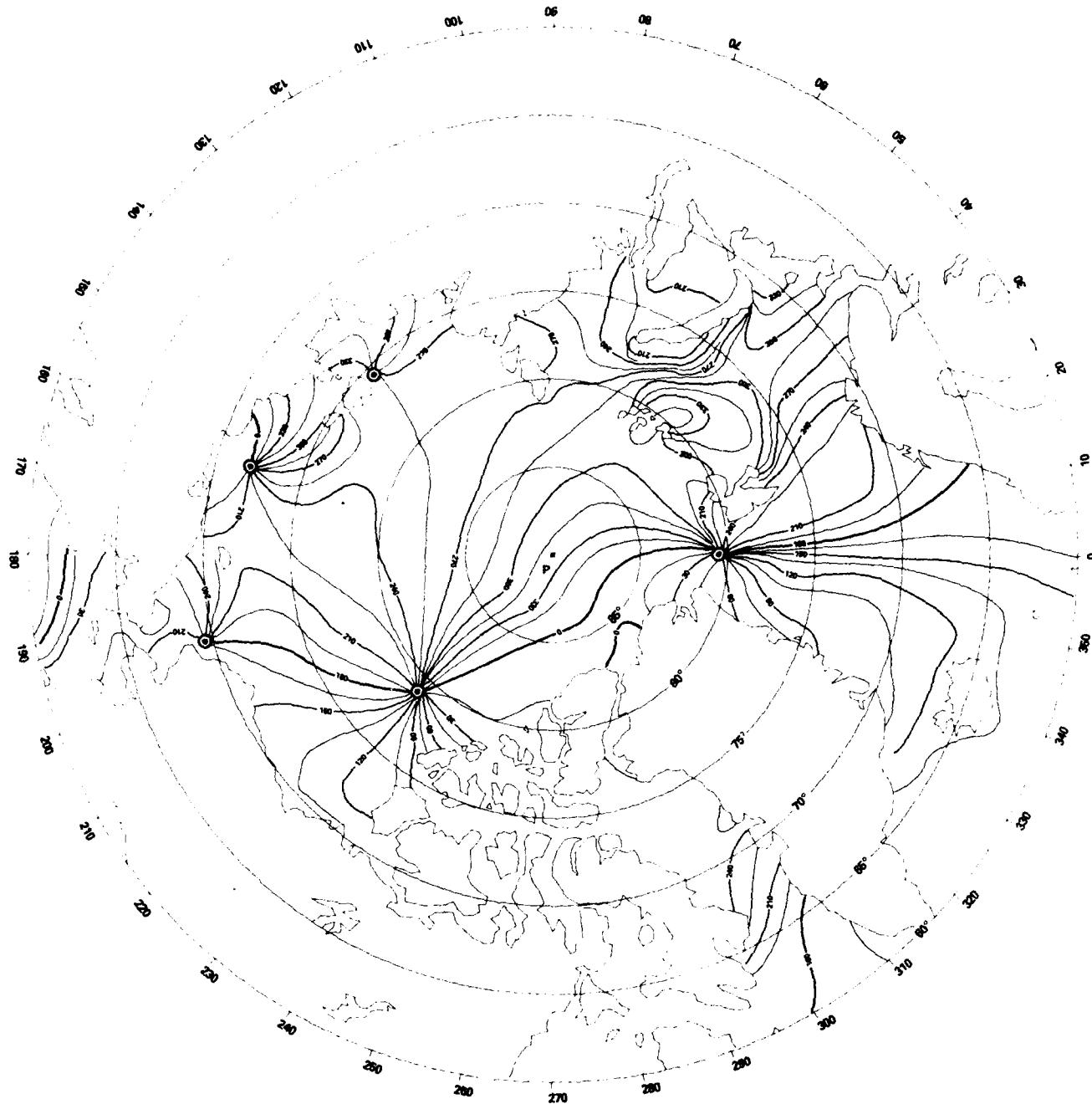
Amplitudes ξ of corange lines in cm.

Greenwich phases δ of cotidal lines in 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225, 240, 255, 270, 285, 300, 315, 330, 345, 360 = 0° where 15° ≈ 1 hour.



ARCTIC CORANGE MAP OF K1 OCEAN TIDE
AMPLITUDES ξ IN CM

◎ AMPHIDROMES * P NORTH POLE



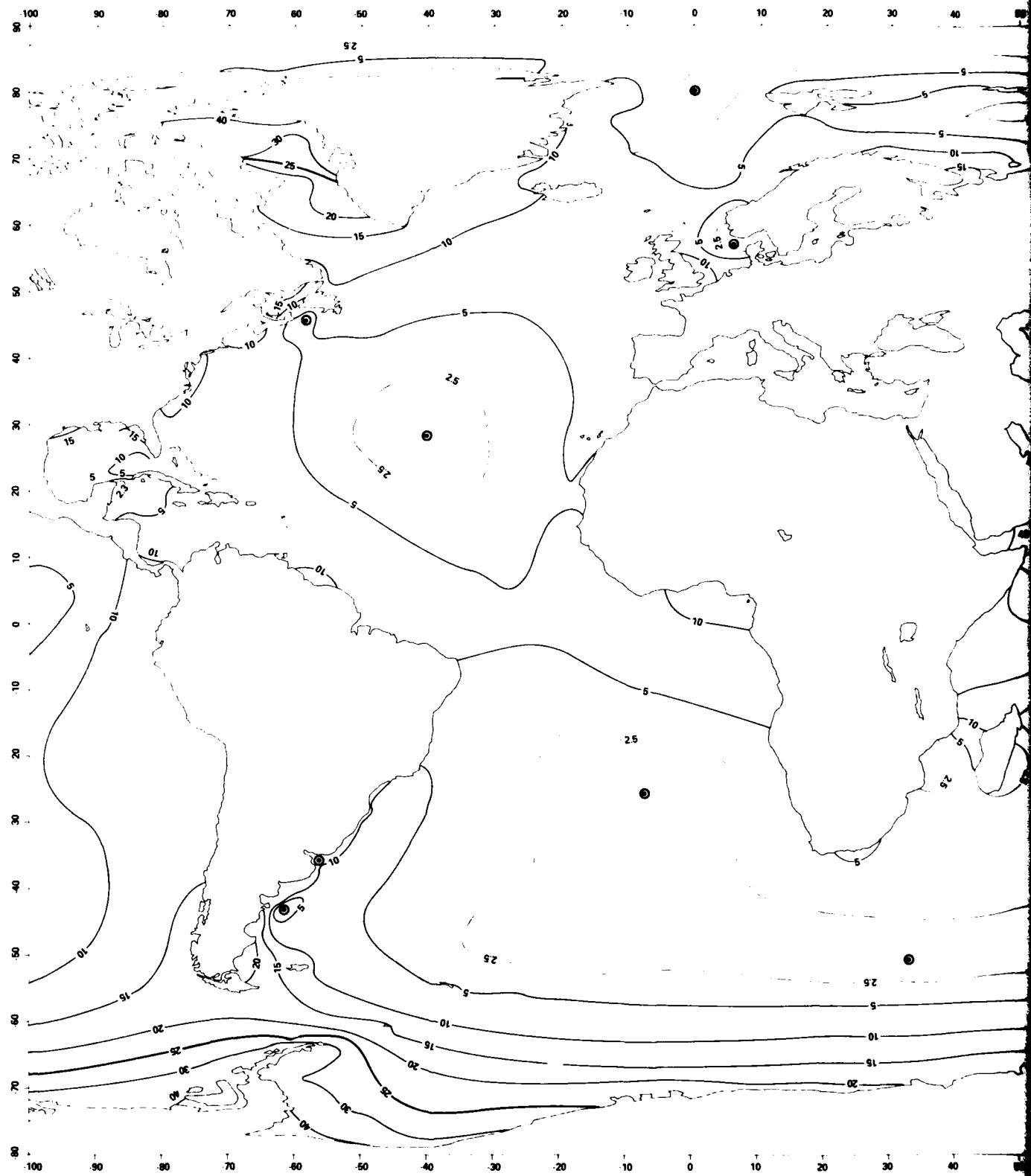
ARCTIC COTIDAL MAP OF K₁ OCEAN TIDE

GREENWICH PHASES δ IN DEGREES

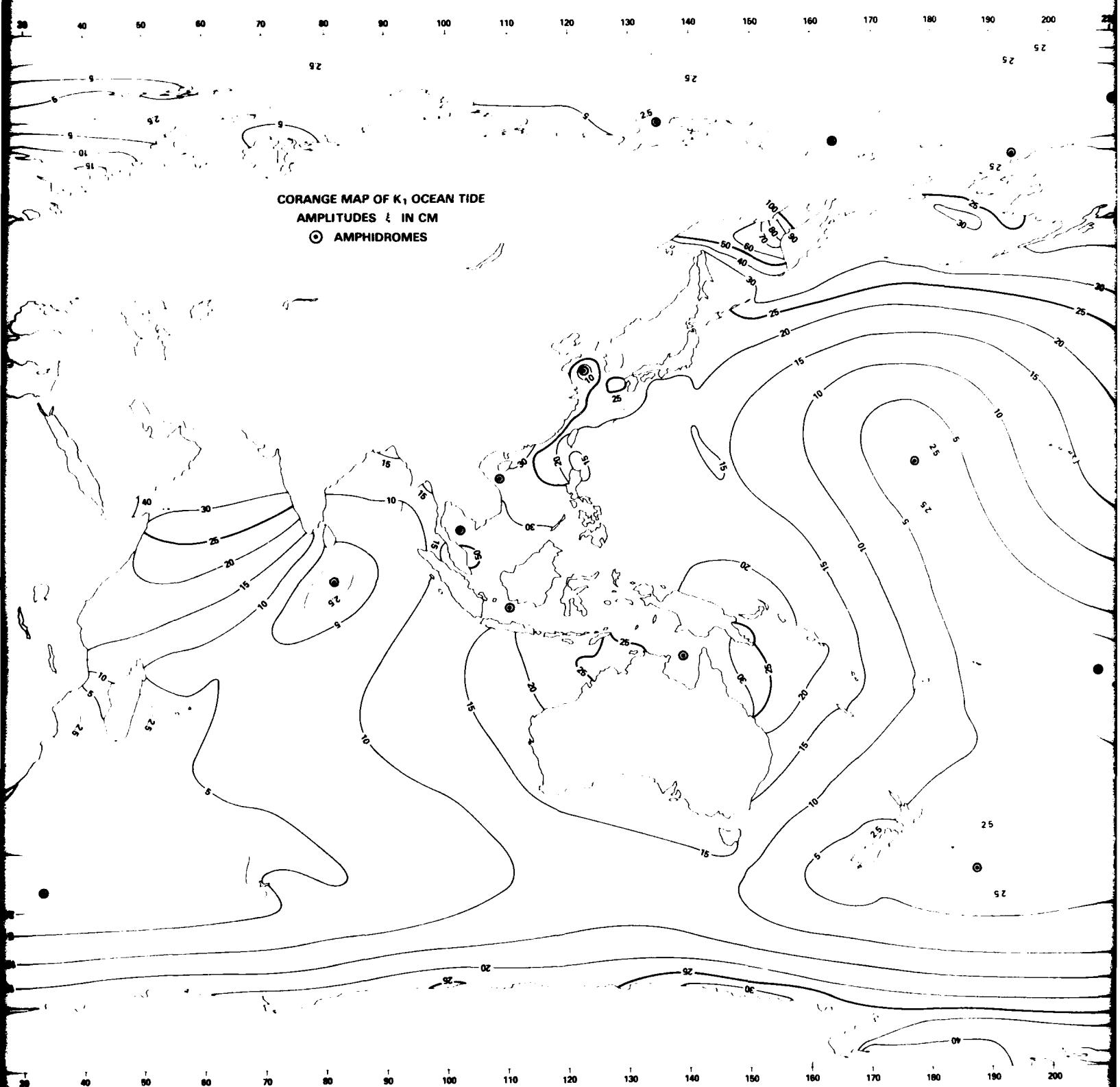
$15^\circ \approx 1$ HOUR

© AMPHIDROMES

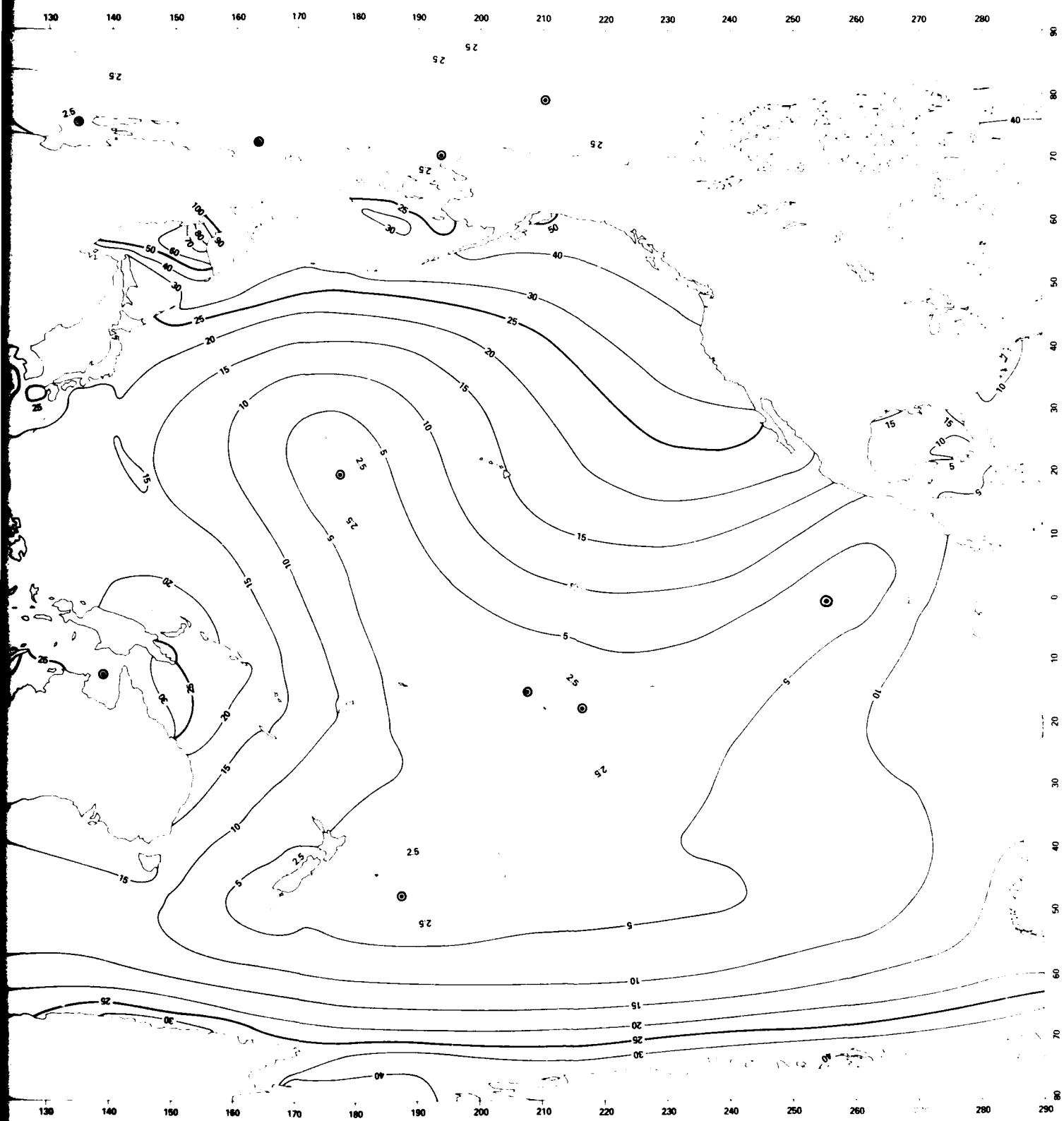
* P NORTH POLE

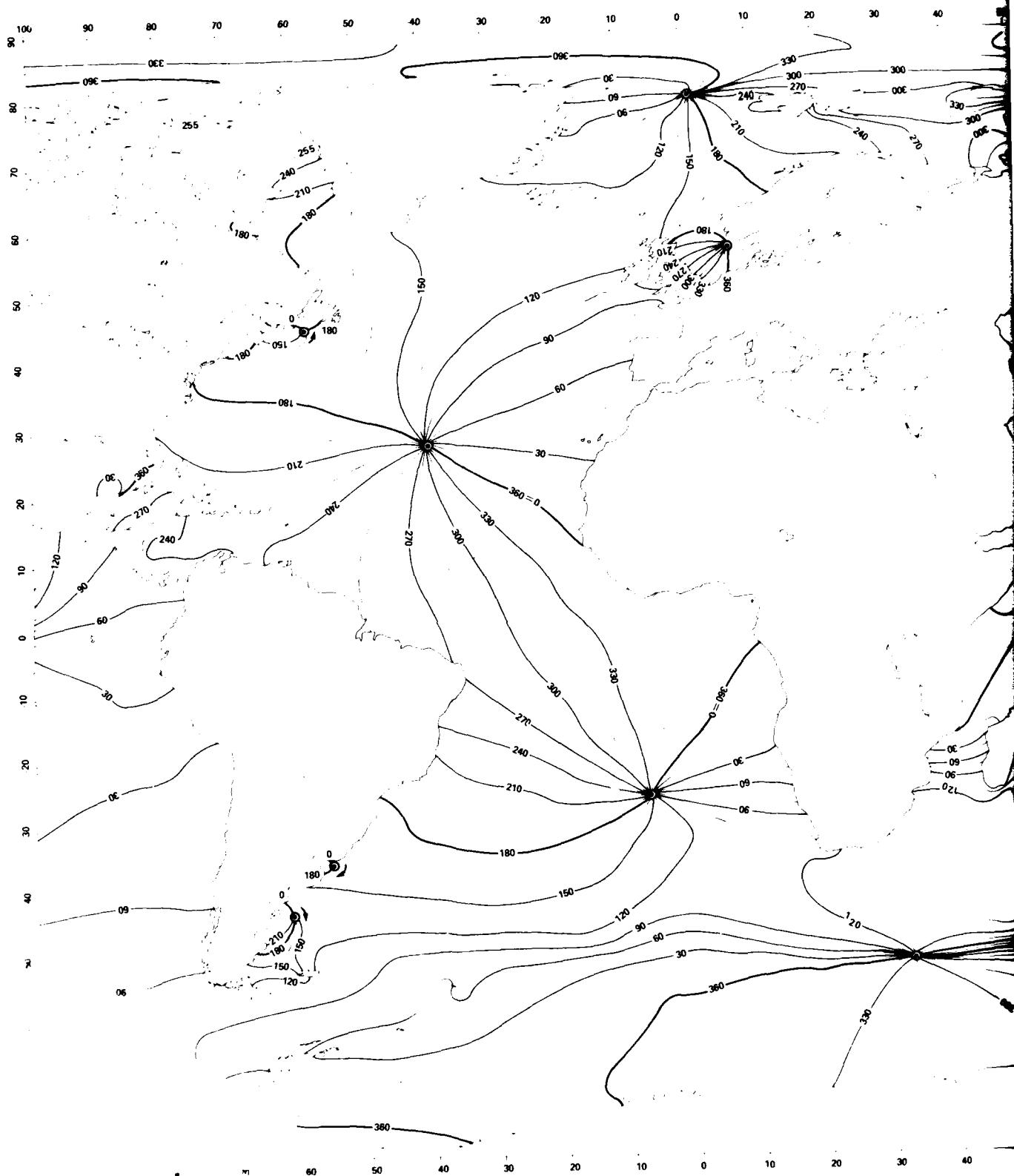


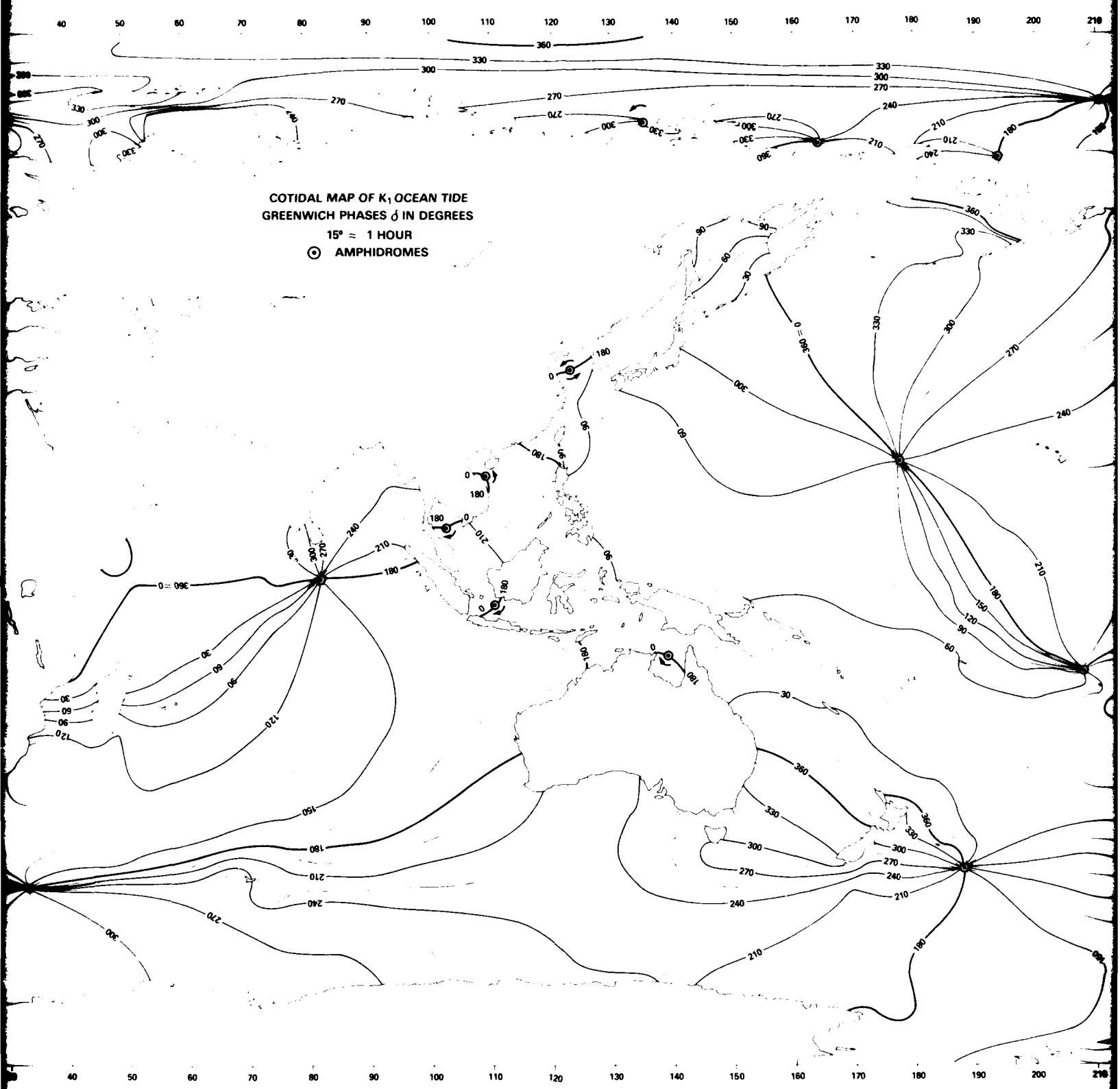
CORANGE MAP OF K₁ OCEAN TIDE
AMPLITUDES ξ IN CM
◎ AMPHIDROMES



2





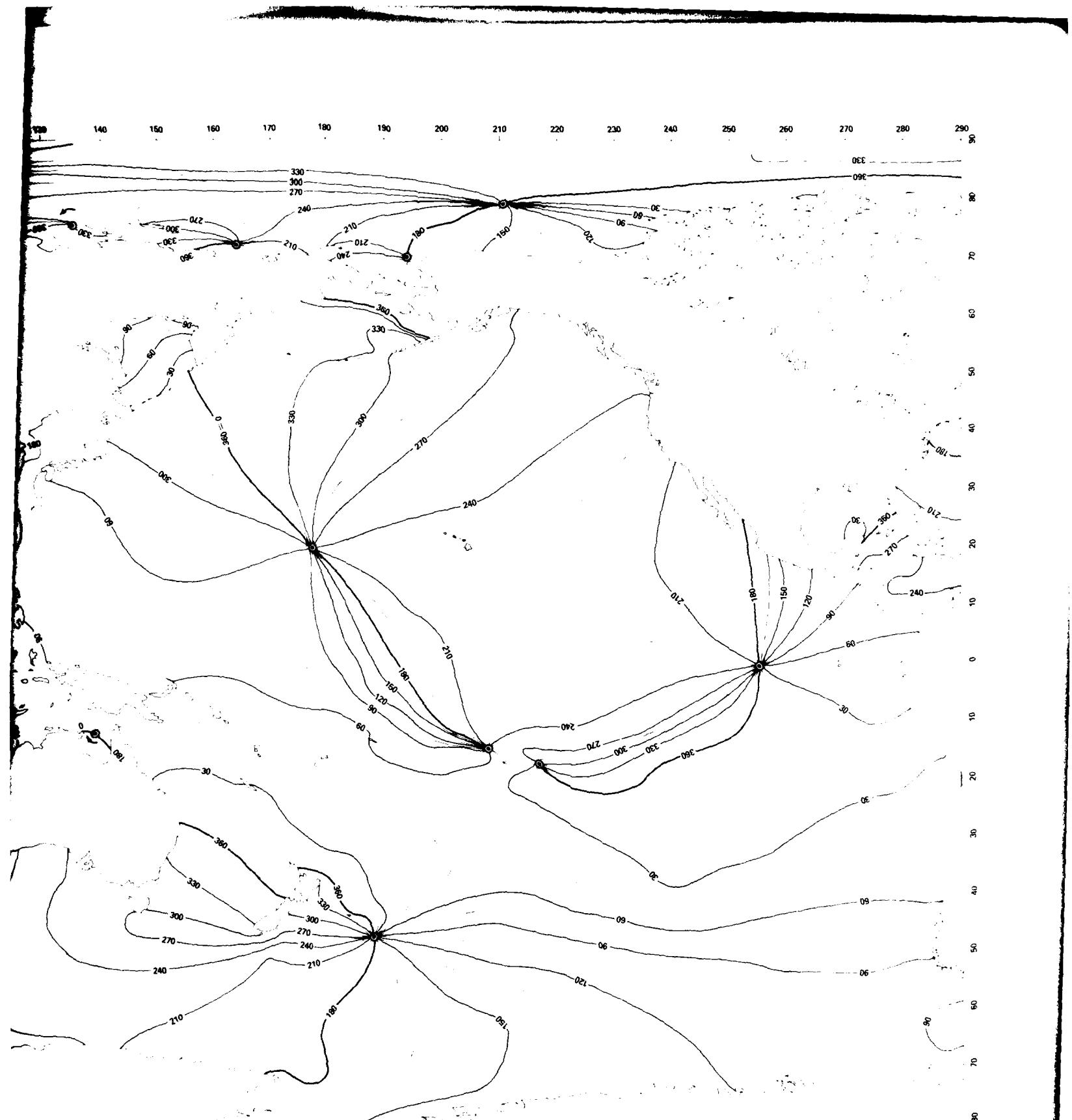


COTIDAL MAP OF K₁ OCEAN TIDE
GREENWICH PHASES ϕ IN DEGREES

15° ≈ 1 HOUR

◎ AMPHIDROMES

2



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